# THE DAILY BEE.

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#### THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, s. s. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee week ending Jan. 7th, 1887, was as Saturday, Jan. 1 ..... 6,975 Tuesday, Jan. 4 13,055
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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January A. D., 1887, N. P. FEIL, ISEAL! Notary Public, Geo, B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1896, was 10,378 copies, for February, 1896, 10,595 copies; for March, 1896, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,499 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,394 copies; for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for Sentember, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 12,099 copies; for November, 1886, 13,337 copies; for December, 1886, 13,337 copies. December, 1886, 13,237 copies

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of January A. D. 1887.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL. Notary Public.

"Every one for himself" is the motto of Van Wyck's opponents. Every vote for the people's choice is the motto of the general's strong and well organized following.

THE acoustics of the senate chamber are said to be much improved. They have not been improved sufficiently to echo the whisper of the man at Lincoln who thinks Van Wyck's election doubt

TENNESSEE democrats refuse to caucus on the senatorial issue. They deny the necessity with an overwhelming democratic majority. This is the view which Nebraska republicans will take of a similar question.

A FEW more railroad systems in Omaha ought to bring us competing elevators. Omaha has no grain market because she is bound hand and foot to the elevator monopoly which prohibits competition and builds up other cities at the expense of our own.

Ir lawyers could decide the senatorial issue there would be a hallelujah of praise in legal circles over the certainty of the outcome. But the bar and the democracy combined cannot ride that dark horse under the string. There can be only one result of present conditions.

CHICAGOANS are becoming disturbed over the amazing growth of Omaha, St. Paul and Kansas City. Omaha can stand the disturbance. She is becoming a little fluttered herself over her own remarkable advancement and the prospects so temptingly held out by the future. Nebraska is a great state and she is building up a great city on her eastern border And the foundations are as yet scarcely laid.

THE BEE's news service at the state capital speaks for itself. So do the bills from the telegraph company. But it is money well expended. The BEE has for years led all rivals because it was certain to secure all the news without regard to the cost of collection. The public is sure to reimburse genuine enterprise which exhibits itself less in self-puffery. than in serving faithfully a large and a growing constituency of intelligent readers.

THE methods which are being adopted by the buildozers and railroad shysters in Lincoln to rope in and compromise country members of the legislature are too disreputable for open discussion. Private gambling rooms, dissolute women, gitded gin mills and smooth-tongued rakes are all being used to fasten the chains of railroad terrorism upon rural legislators and to entangle them in the net of the men who have banded together to defeat General Van Wyck's election. The editorial correspondence of the BEE which appeared in yesterday's edition of this paper will prove an eye-opener to the good people of Nebraska. It will be scarcely less of a disclosure to a number of well-meaning but rather green gentlemen in Lincoln who for a week past have been overwhelmed with kindness and at tentions without understanding fully the motives of their would-be benefactors.

A FACT recently developed in connec tion with one of the president's Maryland appointments is interesting as an illustration of the way in which senators take advantage of the star-chamber system to make "senatorial courtesy" effective. Senator Gorman, of Maryland, is the most insatiable patronage seeker in the country, and was successful in getting a number of his political heelers in position while the administration was still young. But it happened that the president appointed a Baltimore man as supervising inspector of steam vessels who was not in favor with Gorman, and whom the senator found he could not control. The appointee was capable and personally worthy, but when his name went to the senate at the last session Gorman succeeded in having the nomination "hung up" until the session was over. He then endeavored to induce the president to appoint a man of his recommendation, but Mr. Cleveland had by this time had enough of Gorman and declined to regard his wishes. A few days ago the nomination was again sent to the senate, the inspector meanwhile having made an excellent record, and there is some intorest to see whether Gornan will be again able to make "senatorial courtesy" available to defeat the nomination. Such facts show the wrong, and the danger as well, of the system of considering appointments in secret session.

Photography in Politics. Under the above heading the St. Louis Globe-Democrat discusses in a Washington special the stale dodge which the opponents of Senator Van Wyck have been attempting to use in the senatorial canvass. This plan, which was thought to have had some effect in defeating Senator Windom in Minnesota, consists in photographing the entire block in Washington in which the senator resides, and palming it off on his constitnents as a picture of the "luxurious palace" which he makes his home in the national capital. In order to gild the lie the public are confidentially informed that the senator paid \$82,000 for this regal structure and that here in his off hours he lotts in oriental magnificence attended by a retinue of colored servants and inhales the perfumed incense from softly playing fountains. We are sorry to dispel this charming

illusion, but the paper referred to has already accomplished the easy feat. It says: This house is an eligible one, stands on a corner, with other substantial structures close up against it on either side. The photograph was taken from a diagonal point, and not only shows up Van Wyck's corner in good shape, but makes it appear as if two or three houses adjoining belonged with it. Indeed, one unacquainted with Washington architecture might get the idea from the photograph that the reform senator lived in one of those piles of brick and mortar called in other countries a palace. Mr. Van Wyck paid \$17,000 for the alleged \$200,000 mansion presented by photograph to the critical eyes of the Nebraska legislators. If the senator wants them he can have affidavits from all the neighbors within two blocks that there is no style about him. Warm evenings it is one of the interesting sights of the locality to see the senator hatless, coatless and vestless, with his 'gallusses' dropped down, and in his stocking feet, sitting out on his front stoop, just as he would do at home in Nebraska." So passes the glory of the roorback.

The Proposed New Department.

The house of representatives on Tues day passed the bill creating the department of agriculture and labor, with but 26 votes recorded against the measure. The bill provides for the consolidation of the bureaus of agriculture and labor into a department, officered similarly to the existing executive departments. The chief of the new department would be known as the secretary of agriculture and labor, and would have an assistant secretary. A division of the department would be under charge of a commissioner of labor, whose duties are prescribed and consist in part of collecting information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, hours of labor, rates of wages, cost of production of articles produced, earnings of laboring men and women, means of promoting their material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity, and the best means to protect life and prevent accidents in mines, workshops, factories and other places of industry. Authority is given the secretary to inquire into causes of discontent that may exist between employers and employes within the United States. The measure appears to be very thorough and comprehensive in its requirements and regulations. This legislation is the outcome of a

number of years of agitation during

which the interests involved have been steadily growing in extent and importance. We do not recali the time when the proposition was first made to create a department, instead of a bureau of agriculture, but the matter has been urged upon the at tention of congress for at least a score of years. Yet until within the past two or three years it received little favorable consideration. It is not unlikely that the later concern shown in the matter by congress is largely due to the increased influence exerted by the lapor interest of the country, which demands to be more prominently identified with the government than it has been, or perhaps could be, under present conditions. There is no sound reason why there should not be such a department as the bill in question provides for, and if its creation will promote the prosperity and welfare of the great interests it would represent in the government, as may fairly be assumed, that is sufficient answer to any objections to the legislation. Agriculture and labor are the foundations of the national prosperity, and it is a wise policy that proyides the largest and most liberal means for obtaining an accurate knowledge of their condition and requirements, and gives them such a place in the consideration of the government as will assure them equal attention with all other interests. France and other countries of Europe have always pursued this policy, and if the results with them have attested its wisdom there can be no doubt that

## they will do so with us.

Those Democratic Votes. A word as to General Van Wyck's de pendence upon democratic votes, about which so much ado is made by the rail rogue republicans who shed tears of sor row over the mere thought that a repub hean should think of accepting proffered assistance from the opposing party. Senntor Van Wyck entered the canvass as a republican candidate with a thirty years' record of service to republicanism. He is as much of a republican to-day as he has been for three decades. He will be elected as his own successor by republican votes. But he will not and cannot decline any assistance to his candidacy coming from members of the legislature elected to office by republicans, not because they were republicans or democrats, but because they were willing to defeat men set up by the railroads to defeat the people's choice. Whatever democratic support Van Wyck receives will be given him because the men who east the votes come from constituencies which pledged their members in advance of election to his candidacy. Euch votes will be in obedience to the tawful demands of representative government, which should always be superior to the dictates of a partisanship which cannot advance party interests, and acts as an obstruction to the general welfare.

Bismarck and the Reichstag.

The opening of the German reichstag or imperial parliament on Tuesday af forded another remarkable evidence of the dictatorial power which the great chancellor wields over the united fatherland. Before his autocratic will constituencies must bend and decrees of political | Domision will parties vanish at the word. The question | stretch their authority

and continuing the seven years' term of military service was under discussion, with the radicals and clericals strongly in opposition. Bismarck binfly disdained extended argument. His speech was a protracted threat and not a portion of the debate. Raising his voice so that it rang in every portion of the house he boldly declared that if the measure should not be passed as it came from the government direct "without the slightest alteration, the reichstag would be dissolved." "The strength of the army," defiantly proclaimed the chancelfor, "shall not depend upon changing majorities. Do not cherish such fantastic ideas. It is quite impossible to make a parliamentary army out of an imperial army. We do not intend to let the defense of Germany depend each time on the vote of parliament, and if you do not enable us, by passing this bill quickly and intact, to merease the army to suit what we consider necessary for the security of the country, we shall prefer to continue the discussion with another reichstag. We shall no longer submit to a long discussion. We must have certainty. You will either pass the bill or we shall be obliged to turn to others who will give us

this certainty." Bismarck and the government fully appreciate the importance of the constitutional crisis which might be precipitated by the defeat of the military establishment bill. The support which Windthorst has received from the people in his opposition to further additions to the great burden of an enormous standing army is significant of the growth of liberal sentiment in Germany. The government understands clearly that a refusal to enlarge its standing army in a time of general uneasiness with threats of war filling the air and rumors of great continental disturbances permeating the diplomatic atmosphere of all the courts, would be taken as the beginning of a policy of disarmament and of the subordination of the military power to the needs and interests of peace. Such a policy inaugurated by Germany would work a revolution in the affairs of all Europe. It cannot come while "the man of iron and blood" rules with maited hands over the destinies of the fatherland. But time and an educated public sentiment will certainly bring it about before many years have passed. The strain on the country caused by the present condition of affairs is too serious to be borne much longer. The tension must yield.

Not a Bomb. The name of McShane, which was expected to prove a bombshell in the senatorial contest, fell with a dull thud in the open field. It failed to explode. The fuse was too long and the powder wet. The predicted havoe did not follow. Mr. McShane will not be a candidate of more than passing moment. The complimentary vote which will fall to his lot will no doubt be pleasing to his sense of personal esteem, but it will not increase his political importance any more than the complimentary votes given to a dozen democratic candidates in senatorial contests gone by have advanced them in prominence in own party or in their state. Volleys fired in the air may temporarily disturb the atmosphere. It is still a mooted scientific question whether they accomplish anything more than this. This is all that the McShane boom can be expected to accomplish. The chances of the congressman from the First district for the presidency as the successor of Grover Cleveland, are scarcely more remote than his prospects for success in the senatorial race. A republican would run more show of an election in the Shoestring district of Mississippi than a demoerat in the Nebraska legislature as at present constituted. It is absurd to argue the contrary. The McShane boom is a skyrocket, not a bomb.

Aggravating the Situation. The disposition recently shown by the Canadian government regarding the fisheries issue seems very certain to greatly aggravate the situation. It is in line with the policy which members of the government had some time ago foreshadowed, but which it was not believed would be seriously undertaken or would receive the approval of the crown. The new statute, which is extreme in its provisions, and is believed to contrayene the rights under the treaty of 1818, has however received the assent of her majesty. Thus backed by the home government there can be no doubt that the Dominion authorities will at tempt to rigidly enforce the law. Under it they are empowered to seize American vessels whenever and under whatever circumstances they are found in British American waters within the three-mile limit. Regardless of whether a fishing vessel shall have committed or intended to commit any illegal act, if within three miles of the shore the Canadian officers are required to seize the vessel, run her into the nearest port, search her and examine her officers under oath. It is the intention, as some time ago announced. to increase the Dominion fleet of cruisers so that every mile of the coast can be carefully watched and guarded.

That nothing will be omitted by the Canadian government necessary to carry out to the fullest extent its policy of hostiiity in this matter, now that it has the support of the home government, may safely be inferred from the course already pursued. Notwithstanding the fact that throughout this controversy Canadian fishing vessels have been permitted to enter and freely use American ports along the New England coast, that they have been protected by the government in such entry and use, and have not been required to pay any other fees, charges, taxes or dues than have been imposed upon the vessels of other governments similarly situated -in short, have been and are still accorded the fullest hospitality and privileges-the Dominion of Canada, in the language of Secretary Manning in a communication to congress last Monday, "brutally excludes American fishermen from Canadian ports." Treaty rights, which allow American fishing vessels to enter Canadian ports to obtain certain supplies, have been defiantly ignored and denied by the Dominion authorities, who have shown the most aggressive and hostile spirit.

The new statute will give them greater scope for the exercise of this spirit, and the assent of her majesty relieves them of any restraint they may have felt before. The zealous cruisers of the most certainly to the of adding 41,000 men to the German army I farthest limit. The practical con-

sequence, if they are permirted to carry out their purpose, will undoubtedly be to render it extremely bazardous for American fishing vessels to fish in waters immediately outside the three-mile limit, or indeed anywhere on the British-American coast. It is evident that the situation demands of this government a firm and decided stand, to the end that at least treaty rights shall not be longer denied. The president has authority, under the act of June 19, 1886, to suspend the commercial privileges allowed to Canadian fishing vessels which the Dominion denies to American vessels, and this should be promptly done. Beyond this it will be the duty of congress to take such action in the matter as will assure to American vessels adequate protection, and it will be a grave omission if the present session is permitted to end without doing this.

THE promoters of the so-called Ameri-

can exhibition which it is proposed to hold in London next year do not appear to be managing the preliminary arrangements in that straightforward way necessary to command confidence. Doubtless Mr. Washburne and some of the others who have been placed in official positions are acting, as far as any action is required of them, in good faith, but there are indications that the project is not entirely free from speculative features in the interest of a few individuals. It seems, for example, that some parties have been making an improper use of the name of the president in connection with the enterprise, an exposure of which was recently made in a dispatch from London. When the project was at the formative stage Mr. Cleveland allowed his name to be used as one of the honorary vice presidents, on the supposition that the exhibition was to be a distinctively American affair, but learning subsequently that its character had not been correctly represented to him withdrew his name, of which public announcement was made. Recently, however, the English public have been informed that the enterprise has the endorsement of the president, the purpose being to commit this government to it, which suggests some scheming. An American exhibition in London might be a good thing, but to accomplish the best results it must not be a speculation for the benefit of any special interests or any set of men. The distrust already thrown on the proposed exhibition is likely to prove very damaging to it.

NEXT to John L. Sullivan, Van Wyck seems to exhibit more strength than any one who has recently visited these parts.

#### PROMINENT PERSONS

Emma Thursby is spending the winter in Paris.

William and Corpelius Vanderbilt have each given \$1,000 to the Logan fund. Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, has

four Harvard graduates on his staff. Senator Mahone will go into railroad building when he retires from the senate in FDr. Schliemann is ascending the Nile fand

examining rains. In the spring he will begin to excavate in Crete. Steve S. Brodie, the Brooklyn bridge jumper, says he has had enough of the jumping business, and he has become a horse trader.

Ex-Governor Curtin will retire from congress at the close of this session, and will devote himself to preparing data for a history of Pennsylvania's part in the war.

The Marquis of Queensberry, who is being sued for divorce, once proposed to substitute in the marriage ritual of the English church for the words "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder" the words "Whom the government or nature may put asunder let no man attempt to keep to-

## None Better Than Van Wyck.

Irish World. The Nebraska legislature has the selection of a United States senator in place of Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck, but we doubt if there is a better representative of the people's interest to be found in the state.

#### Did Itself Proud. Ainsworth News,

The Omaha BEE published a sixteen page paper on Sunday and gave a summary of the improvement in the city for the past year, a review of the business done, and made a very excellent showing of the proud city, and did itself proud as a newspaper of enterprise and ability.

#### A Perfect Encyclopedia. Plainview Gazette

Last Sunday's edition of the Omaha Daily BEE contained sixteen pages of interesting reading matter. It gives a perfect encyclopedia of Omaha's business and improvements during the past year. \* \* \* That Omaha is to be the metropolis of the Missouri river is almost a certainty, and we believe that it will be, not many years hence, a rival of Chicago.

Speak with a Sweetened Tongue Harper's Bazar. f anything unkind you hear o not, I pray you, it repeat

When you that some one chance to meet: h news has a leaden way Of clouding o'er a sunny day. But if you something pleasant hear

About some one you know, my dear. Make haste, to make great haste 'twere well, To her or him the same to tell: For such news has a golden way Of lighting up a cloudy day.

#### STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Grand Island has a site in sight for the proposed Baptist college. The board of education of Hastings has adopted plans for a \$20,000 school.

The B. & M. pay-ear distributed a wad of \$30,000 in Plattsmouth this week. Norfolk voters will wrestle with a street railway franchise on the 25th. Lo the poor Indian of the Omaha va-

riety is hustling for dog in Fullerton. Valley county voters have authorized an investigation of the county records. The energetic business men of Crete have subscribed \$6,000 toward establish-

ing a large creamery. The Elkhorn Valley road is peeling the bark off the Elkhorn river at Crowell and packing it up for summer drinks. Hastings has invested in an "Owl club," strictly masculine. Their wives will swing the "ould" club as usual. Fremont is perfecting plans to have

several streets paved next summer, provided the legislature grants authorit The vigilant "never sleeps" of Plattsmouth jailed nine municipal offenders in December. Twenty-six dollars were ex-

The Fremont Herald challenges any re-publican in the state to duplicate Congressman McShane's contribution to the Logan fund.

The Broken Bow Times, democratic from toe to polished crown, is a late addition to journalism. George W. Trefren is the chief.

The Fremont Heyald says: "Whitmore, of Douglas, bright and nervy, is chair-

man of the railroad committee of the This squints a little towards Van

Wyck. OA little rivalry among the dealers in corn in Norfolk sent the price up to 26 cents. The farmers lusked 4 cents of the middlemen's margin.

August Vogt overloaded with Grand Island beer and slocumbed in a snow bank. He was found by section men and tenderly thawed out

A peddler of bogus silverware was arrested in Geneva last week. He loaded the pantry of a rustic German with glistening ware and relieved him of \$800. Alma C. Johnson, an evil minded girl of fifteen, has been sent to the reform school from Grand Island. She had become so thoroughly bad that her parents invoked the law in the hope of reclaiming her.

The scientific cub in the office of the Creighton Pioneer tested the affinity of benzine and a hot stove. The hole in the roof through which the youngster vanished has been repaired and printers are expectorating on a new ashpan.

James Clark, a stranger in Grand Island, retired to a room with a bottle of strychnine, determined to kick a three by six hole in a cold unfeeling world. A doctor and a stomach pump stayed with him all night and sharpened his appetite for breakfast.

#### Iowa Items.

Tipton laid out \$25,000 in new buildings last year. The tax levy in Wapello county amounts

Keokuk has laid the foundation of a tristate fair.

Two Tama county Indians received \$17,000 from the government the other The total tax levy of Mahaska county

and Oskaloosa for all purposes is \$121, 316.41. The number of business failures re ported in Iowa for 1886 is 378, or seven-

een more than for the year 1885. Donkey parties are the latest social eraze in Burlington. Participants wear their ears flowing and sport a paper tail. After waiting and suffering a great inconvenience for many long, weary years, the people of Ottumwa are to have a

new and elegant union depot early in the spring. On the 15th will occur the silver wedding anniversary of Bishop and Mrs. Perry, of Davenport. It will be duly and generally observed by the friends of the

couple in the state. The school enrollment last year at Belle Plaine numbered 610, with an average daily attendance of 410, employ-ing eleven teachers. Two new brick schools were added, costing \$23,000 and

accommodating 600 pupils. Governor Larrabee reports the following number of inmates in the different state institutions: Orphan's Davenport, 301; penitentiary, Fort Madison, 384; penitentiary, Anamosa, 287; in-sane asylum, Mt. Pleasant, 658; insane asylum, Independence, 783; feeble-minded institute, Glenwood, 285; girls institute, Glenwood, 285; girls school, Mitchellville, 125; boys' reform school Eldora, 331; deaf and dumb asylum, Council Bluffs, 269; blind asylum.

Vinton, 166; normal school, Cedar Falls.

260; state university, Iowa City, over 500; agricultural college, Ames, 300. Dakota.

Canton claims a population of 2,000, Rapid City has marketed \$40,000 park onds in New York.

Two members of the Rapid City band troze to their instruments while parading recently. They will sing in a masal key till the poultice heals their mouths.

During the past year there have lodges 576 initiates into the Odd Feliows' lodges 12,955. During the past year there have been The number relieved was 124. The total revenue of the lodges in the territory is

Griggs county has a \$30,000 court house Griggs county has a \$30,000 court house that was erected over two years ago, but not a term of court has been held in it.

The approximation of the Hankses, and Uncle Tom with his family followed. The only hope of putting it into practical use lies in the bill for two additional judges to become a law.

The roadway up the hill to the ceme ery at Rapid City is as hard to climb these slippery times of peace as the route up the golden steps. When men started on the 8th mst, to prepare the grave for a funeral they found it impossible to reach the summit of the hill and were forced to turn back.

## Wyoming.

The Advertiser is the latest paper in Dougias.

Evanston has opened a temperance library with 747 books. A warehouse and contents in Cheyenne was destroyed by fire last week, causing

a loss of \$5,000. The Burnetizing works at Laramie have closed down for the season with a record of 121,298 ties singed and saturated. Twenty-six hundred sheep belonging

to Mr. Herbertz were burned to death in

a corral near Lie Siding one night last week. The haystacks in the corral caught fire, destroying fences, sheds and floor-ing. The herders were unable to drive the frightened herd from the doomed structure. Two cowboys fresh from the range

squared off at twelve paces for a duel in Cheyenne. The artillery was raised and ready for the word when one of the combatants suggested that they take a farewell drink. They accordingly adjourned, much to the disgust of the reporter who had a "scoop" on edge.

Montana. The assessed valuation of Helena is

\$5,250,000. Missoula county has 1,910 children of school age. The real estate transactions of Lewis

and Clarke county for 1886 aggregated over \$8,000,000. Miles City improved to the extent of about \$280,000 in 1886, and Bozeman about \$100,000.

enger rates to 5 cents a mile between Butte and Ogden, with corresponding reductions all along the line. Ex-Treasurer William Kemp Roberts, of Lewis and Clarke county, has been pardoned by Governor Houser. He was

The Union Pacific has also cut its pas-

sent up for two years for stealing county Last Week the Granite Mountain Mining company paid another dividend of aggregating per share, cents

\$100,000, and making a total of dividends thus paid to date of \$1,700,000, or \$6.75

#### Work Again. Work is again progressing satisfactorily upon the foundation of the Merchant's National bank, after the cessation caused

by the late cold weather. The pile driv-

ing is again in operation, and Contractor Coots is putting up his frame to erect the superstructure which will enable him to work at the place all the winter. Judge Berka's Work. Richard F. Pierce was arraigned yester-

day afternoon before Judge Berka charged with burglarizing the warehouse of A. J Abrams, on the corner of Thirteenth and Dodge streets. M. Matezylach was committed to jail

ecause of his inability to provide bonds to the amount of \$390 to keep the peace. Postal Inspector. Inspector Waterbury, of the postal department, dropped into town yesterday

morning on his way east. It is understood that he has some interesting information, which, however, he wishes now to conceal.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

An Interesting Story of His Life as Recalled by an Old Playmate.

J. H. P. in the Beatrice (Neb.) Demo-

erat: Abraham Lincoln is so dear to

the American heart, that every incident of his early life that throws light on the character of his childhood is a matter of public interest. The Century publication of his authorized life is awakening new interest in that direction. The histories what the wish for more, and we gladly listen to fragments from living memories whepever found. The following are the recollections of a very old lady, of the long ago when "they were boys and girls together." She evidently was not familiar with written histories of the great statesman, and care was taken not to inform her of their contents, that the statements might be her own recollections, pure and simple. How it was obtained may be of some local interest. On Wednesday last, from the Omaha day train, I stopped off at Brock, in Ne maha county. From dark to midnight I was unemployed. Hearing that the Baptists were having a revival at their church, I went there. I was somewhat astonished to see and hear Attorney-at-Law Walker, of Wymore, in the pulpit, bringing 'life and immortality to light.' After services, I met Mrs. Scars, an old lady late of Brownville, who says she was a child playmate of Lincoln's. She had come to church near half a mile alone in the dark over the rough frozen roads. asked her to tell me about Lincoln. She said she would if I would go home with her, and I went. I give as exactly as I

can, her own language and form of ex-

pression, using the first person in which

"I always called him Abe, and his

father Uncle Tom, because his father's second wife was my great aunt. aunt's maiden name was Sarah Bush. Uncle Tom sparked her before either of them were ever married, but they didn't make a match that time, and she mar-ried — Johnston and Uncle Tom mar-ried Nancy Hanks. Abe and I were both born in the same county in Kentucky. I don't know the name of the county, but it was adjoining Hardin. I was born at Elizabethtown and Abe was born at Rolling Forks. The first time I ever saw him was when Uncle Tom came to marry Aunt Sarah. He brought all his children, being Abe and two little girls. Abe was the oldest. My mother says I was but two years old then, but she must be mistaken, because I recollect Tom and Abe and his two sisters coming to marry Aunt Sarah and taking her away with them to Indiana. My name was Hetta Ann Neighbors and my mother's name Elizabeth Radley. Our folks followed Uncle Tom out to Indiana, where we all lived pretty much together. Abe was always very still and odd. He never had much to say. When still, there was always a sad, dreamy look in his face. Uncle Tom was some that way, but not so much so. Abe was the stillest boy I ever knew. He would sit off alone with his sad, dreamy look, and seemed to be in a big brown study. I never saw him mad in my life. It was so long ago that I can't recollect many particular things I saw him do. One time I saw him get nearly killed by falling out of a grape-vine swing in the woods. The rest of us swung first, and then we all got him in the swing, and he was so big that it broke and he fell and his head bled aw-We rushed about him to help him, and he talked so funny that we liked him better than we thought we did.

"One time I saw him pull two boys apart that were lighting, and start up a alk about something that made them all laugh like everything, and the boys called him Old Peacemaker. They had another regular nickname for him, but Tean't think of it. I never saw Abe reading in Indiana, and don't think he could read before he went to Illinois, un-At that time both Abe's sisters were One died young and the other had just married a short time before. Illinois Abe's step-brother, John Johnston, gave the family lots of trouble was a wild drinking fellow, and would get into all sorts of scrapes. I never knew Abe or Uncle Tom to use either whisky or tobacco, and this looked very odd in both of them. I never knew Abe to be in a quarrel or a fight of any kind Never heard that he was a good tighter or lifter. He never felt big, and didn't do things to show off: neither did Uncle Tom. Everybody liked Abe and believed everything he said. I never heard of either Abe or Uncle Tom ever being accused of a mean thing. Abe was no hand to spark the girls. All the young fellows could best him at that He seemed to care nothing for the girls.

His step-brother, John, was different. "Before the Black Hawk war, when Abe was away from home, the report came that he was killed in a duel at St. Louis. Uncle Tom was overcome and said he had no child, nor prother, no: sister, and was the last of his family, and fell to the ground, full of grief. After that a report came that a fellow wanted to fight a duel with Abe, and Abe gt all the men on his side, and they se job to scare the fellow, and loaded the pistols with paper wads, hauled out to the grounds a coffin ready to put into whichever one was killed. They fired and Abe fell, and the other fellow took to his heels. They put Abe in the coffin and hauled him off into the woods, and

he got out and they buried the collin.
"Abe was about a head taller than
Uncle Tom. Uncle Tom, though, always said that Abe got his height from the Lincolns, because his mother was only common size. I guess he was right about it, for the Hankes were not tall folks. Abe looked very much like Uncle Tom, and I guess he did take most from his people. They both had dark complexions, and when sitting still they both looked sad and solemn, but Abe the most so, even when a boy, and, from what they say, when Uncle Tom was young be cared more for the girls than Abe ever did. "Abe and John went to the Black

Hawk war together. After that Abe was never at home much, and I don't much about him only what I heard. I have heard that all his children are dead one boy, and I don't know where he is

or what he is doing."
By this time we had reached her house, where she lived entirely alone. There was an old fashioned loom, such as the pioneer women used in weaving the wool of the sheep into jeans for the men folks, and linsey and flannel for the women folks. The loom was up, and in it a half woven rag carpet. She insisted on my taking the chair with a back to it, while she took the stool. Some neighboring women at the church missing her, stopped to see if she had gotten nome safely. was trying to think up Abe's every day nick-name for me. We were seated side by side with the cook stove on one side and the loom on the other. out in a roaring laugh and told them she had a beau.

## "OLD FAITHFUL."

One of the Remarkable Geysers of Yellowstone Park. Letter in San Francisco Chronicle: Old

Faithful, the pet geyser of the upper basin, is situated only a few rods from the hotel. You hear it splashing in the night, and, if you have kept your reckon-ing, can actually tell the hour-he is so regular in his action. Never was a gevser better named. Once every sixty minutes, without fail, he asserts himself. The mouth of Old Faithful protrudes somewhat, as if he were always ready to spout. His is a generous mouth, six feet by two, and twelve feet above the level of the plateau; but the face of him is viso

distended, as if fixed in the act of blowing, and the slope to the lips covers an area of 145 by 215 feet. You may walk up to the mouth of Old Faithful and look down his throat if you like. There is nothing yisible but a passage full of You may drop in a handkerchief or a bit of cloth and watch it become saturated and sink from yiew; then you can walk a few rods away and sit down can waik a lew rolls away and sit down under the bushes, and, if it is near the hour of eruption, your wisest way is to do this immediately. Not that there is any particular danger in delay, for even had Old Faithful begun operations there would be time to run out of reach; but it is so pretty to watch him at a safe distance, and then it is only from a distance that one gets any idea of the height of the geyser column. Now, by looking at your watch you will note that it is time for the old fellow to begin; he does not vary ten minutes one way or the other during the four and twenty hours. With watch in hand you listen for the prelimi-nary rumble. There it is: A kind of choking sound in his throat and a moaning as of intestinal disturbances; this is followed by a splutter and a slopping over that is like a futile attempt.

For a moment you lose confidence; you begin to fear that his day is over—for

has done and can do when he is in good form, but such as would make fame and fortune for a spring outside of the Yellowstone region—after fuming, and fretting, an catching his breath, and retching for three or four minutes he gets mad, and bang! he is off, with a column of water that curls outward on every side in a magnificent capital and veils itself in clouds of whirling vapor. Higher and higher it climbs, as if endeavoring to outdo himself. You see he is redeeming his contaction, until at last its topmost beauty from the sky and to leave part of its diamond dust aloft, there to be ab-sorbed by the sunshine. In five minutes be is satisfied; he has exhausted his enthusiasm and his resources at the same moment, and he quietly, but majestically, and with great dignity, subsides with an audible sigh. He steams vigorously for a little while and pants as from sheer

fatigue, but shortly he is as quiet as if he

had never done anything out of the com-

mon, and he does it so easily and

every geyser has his day, and sooner or

later that day comes to an end-and this

eruption is bound to be a failure. His

reputation is at stake, and he knows it,

for after a half-dozen abortive discharges

-abortive when compared with what he

naturally that it is hard to believe that he Just before the eruption the water in Old Faithful's throat stood at a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit. it is down to 170 degrees Fahrenheit, That little freshet yonder is the surplus, the overflow from this small mouth, hastening to the river in the head of the valley. Here is the handkerchief you dropped into the geyser before the eruption. It has been thrown thirty feet from the lips of the crater; had the blowing it might have lodged fifty or 100 feet farther away; it looks a tangled skein; but for the knot you thoughtfully tied in it perhaps there would not have been threads enough of it left together to warrant identification. Notwithstand ing the regularity with which Old Faithful attends to his duties he is seldom twice the same in appearance. slightest wind sweeps the descending water to a considerable distance and spreads it in many a graceful and beautiful pattern; sometimes he resembles a colossal ostrich pleme of the most dazzling whiteness. The real feather is not lighter or more susceptible to the influence of the winds. There are many geysers within range of Old Faithful. Sometimes it seems as if a rivalry must exist among them, for one will start off with a grand flourish, and no sooner has it got under good headway than another, which perhaps has been anxiously watch ing for some hours and seems to be obstinately refusing to do its duty-no sooner does the one call for admiration than the other bursts magnifi the sight and fairly outdoes itself in the brilliancy of its action.

## A Big Shovel.

The Union Pacific has received a new steam shoyel, which it sends out to work to-morrow at Duncan, in this state. It is one of the latest and most approved patterns, working with a piston and a number of other devices. It will be under the direction of George Meyer, one of the older showel engineers in the employ of the company.

Building Permits. Superintendent Whitlock issued build ing permits vesterday as follows:

N. O. Brown, 2-story frame dwelling, 27:20 Cass street. \$1,800 James Richards & Co., 1-story frame shop, Eighteenth and Mason streets.. 500 Two permits aggregating.......\$2,300

## An Amputated Limb.

Yesterday morning Dr. Galbraith went to St Joseph hospital and amputated one of the limbs of William Fitzgerald, the man who was in jured a few days ago by havin g a box of glass fall upon one of his legs. The patient is doing as well as may be expected.

## Ministerial Mating.

Rev. C. W. Savidge, pastor of the Seward street Methodist church, was married yesterday to Anna L. Bloor, in Mansfield, Ohio. He will return with his bride on Friday and a reception will be held that evening at 1114 Saunders street.

## A Good Increase.

The sales of stamps in the postoffice during last month amounted to \$12,120.88. and of envelopes \$2,539.46. The former figure is an increase over that of November of \$1,666.64, and the latter is also an increase of \$227.45 over the sales of the same period.

Broke Her Wrist.

Mrs. Mary Hurley, of No. 818 South Twenty-second street, who fell on the sidewalk on Howard street Saturday and broke ner wrist, is getting along as well as could be expected. Dr. Hoffman is attending her.

The great popularity and success of Salvation Oil, the great pain-destroyer, have made it a target for counterfeiters. Buy the genuine. Price 25 cts.

"Died of ammonia, poor fellow," said Mrs. Partington, on learning of a friend's leath from pneumonia. should have died, too, but for Dr. Buil's Cough Surrup." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup she meant, of course.

## A New Fireman.

John Taggert has been appointed a member of the engine company number three. He went to work yesterday. Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat

eic., should try "Brown's Bronchia! District Court. Yesterday morning Meyer & Raapke

#### iled an attachment against William Butt, amounting to \$324.83. The First Reen Twinge.

As the season advances, the pains and teles by which rheumatism makes itself known, are experienced after every exposure. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a specific for rhoumatism -we doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But the thousands benefitted by Hood's Sarsaparilla, warrant us in urging others who suffer from the rhaumatism to take it before the first keen twinge.